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TERMS.

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DOCTRINAL.

JOHN WESLEY.

"Winchester had been intimate with the celebrated John Wesley, and had much conversation with him on the subect the of final restoration. He was in Enland when Wesley died, which was in 1791, six years before Winchester's decease. Some years before Wesley's death, according to Winchester's account nd Wesley's own writings, he became a eliever in the salvation of all men.

After Winchester's return to America, e published a poem, composed by Weswhich is fully and clearly expressive the infinite and immutable love of God, ed of his free grace to every soul of man, and showing that, finally, every soul of Adam's posterity, would become swallowed up in the great ocean of divine love. In connection with this poem, Winchester states, that Wesley informed him that restitution, or restoration, of all things, though he had not yet opened his mind on that subject to the world, because he beeved that the public mind was not yet ripe for it, &c. but that he had written a ded out gratis to the world.

A writer, speaking of Wesley's learning, w how to apply the words forever, ev-

uth would he have neglected this impor- cholly part of duty? The answer is easy.

dge for himself. In this 5th volume of Sermons, p. 189, the wisdom and knowledge of God!' and extravagancies. though for a season his judgments were

Two dollars per annum, payable on or beeternally to perish." And again, in page
—It will excite
203, he adds, "So there will be no more
pious regrets. sorrow or crying. Nay, there will be a greater deliverance than all this, for there will be a greater deliverance than all this, for there will be no more sin." And in page 177, we would not suppose. Nor would we, after speaking of the present awful and in the smallest degree, undervalue or diswetched state of man, he says, "Such is the present state of mankind, in all parts of the world! But how astonishing is allowed to aglowed to agents on all money collected and allowed to the publisher, free of expense, for world the first year's subscription will be discontinued, explority that collected of new subscription will be discontinued, explority that collected of the publisher, until the first year's subscription will be discontinued, explority that collected of the publisher, until the first year's subscription will be discontinued, explority that collected of the publisher, until the first year's subscription will be discontinued, explority that collected of the publisher, until the publisher, until the first year's subscription will be discontinued, explority that collected of the publisher, until the world doubt are sometimes lasting and happy. Instead of doubting or deny, and happy. Instead of doub No subscription will be received for a less that a less thoughtful mind, under so melancholy a promage, until a special request be made for a less will not always be so; that a liscontinuance.

No subscription will be received for a less that what can give ease to a markable providences, impressive discourant and six months;—and all subscribers thoughtful mind, under so melancholy a markable providences, impressive discourant a wife the husband of her bosom; No addressing herself to me, "are considered as continuing their pathoric prospect?" "What but the consideration, that things will not always be so; that and sentences, or any affecting incidents of life, have been the means of awakening on the received for a less that thoughtful mind, under so melancholy a markable providences, impressive discourant and the husband of her bosom; No addressing herself to me, "are considered as estimation and the husband of her bosom; No addressing herself to me, and the site of the husband of her bosom; No addressing herself to me, and the site of the husband of her bosom; No addressing herself to me, and the site of the husband of her bosom; No and the husband of her bosom; No addressing herself to me, and the site of the husband of her bosom; No addressing herself to me, and the site of the husband of her bosom; No addressing herself to me, and the site of the husband of her bosom; No addressing herself to me, and the husband of her bosom; No addressing herself to me, and the husband of her bosom; No addressing herself to me, and the husband of her bosom; No addressing herself to me, and the husband of her bosom; No addressing herself to me, and the husband of her bosom; No addressing herself to me, and the husband of her bosom; No addressing herself to me, and the husband of her bosom; No addressing herself to me, and the husband of her bosom; No addressing herself to me, and the husband of her bosom; No addressing herself to me, and the husband of her bosom; No addressing herself to me, and the husband of her bosom; No be jealous of his honour, he will maintain the careless and converting the wicked his own cause. He will judge the prince from the error of their ways. A sudden of this world, and spoil him of his usurp- and solemn, and highly important and ed dominions.—He will give the heathen NECESSARY change has passed upon these for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession.***** It is pensably necessary to many: but we conour parents, or our husbands, or our brothsion of their faculties; nor is our happidecided that the world of mankind shall belong to Christ, and that Satan shall be We do not allege, that as there is, in the

> And page 174, is on the same subject of the deliverance of all men from sin and to be miserable till he is the subject of shroud the memory, as the cold marble blessing of heaven, our own and their suffering-" And death, the last enemy of such a change,' is incorrect, unscriptural, man, shall be destroyed at the resurrec- and highly detrimental to the interests of

tion. In page 156, he says, "Allowing the whole creation now groaneth together, un- receiving of a set of new objects, on the der the sin of man, our comfort is that it part of the understanding? But there are will not always groan. The whole creation shall then be delivered both from mor- grown up in its belief, and consequently al and natural corruption. And the WHOLE RACE OF MANKIND shall know, and that urge this necessity. Is it a change love, and serve God, and reign with him forever."-If the whole race of mankind universal salvation I never heard preach- in the life, a turning from sin to holiness?

We make the following extract from a volume of very interesting Sermons preached he was fully convinced of the truth of the by Rev. JAMES BOWERS, formerly rector of Christ's Church in this town. There is much truth in it which we recommend to the attention of our readers.

"You have witnessed, in some of the permon on that subject, and left it with a religious, in the progress of what they crinter, with orders to publish several call awakening and conversion, a tone ousand copies, (and had paid the prin- and movement of religious affection much ter therefor,) with strict orders to have higher than what you find it possible to one of them sold, but to have them han- rise to-the utmost extremes of desperation and triumph-at one hopr, the horrors and throes of self-condemnation and cause such things sometimes happen in ys, "he was a Greek scholar, and well misery-and anon, the raptures and ecstacies of spiritual exultation and joy. rlasting, &c. according to the true mean- And you learn from their mouth, in lang of the original, and agreeably to the guage savoring less of modest piety than of presumptuous pride, that you must pass or three weeks since, and the Rev. Mr. en applied to limited subjects and fi- through the same agitations and tortures Peckham, who resided in the place, was isting, &c. he did not always mean endiss.

"Why have we never seen some of resley's publications, or public testimony."

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"The reslection of the state of preach ms tuneral sermon. He chose for his text "What shall the end be of them who obey not the Gospel?"

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"The chose for his text "What shall the want of an acquaintance with the cause, of incalculable misery. Sureliberated from the bondage of such unholess that the want of an acquaintance with the pure principles of the gospel, is perhaps, the cause, of incalculable misery. Sureliberated from the bondage of such unholess that the want of an acquaintance with the pure principles of the gospel, is perhaps, the cause, of incalculable misery. Sureliberated from the bondage of such unholess that the want of an acquaintance with the pure principles of the gospel, is perhaps, the cause, of incalculable misery. Sureliberated from the bondage of such unholess that the want of an acquaintance with the pure principles of the gospel, is perhaps, the cause, of incalculable misery. Sureliberated from the bondage of such unholess that the want of an acquaintance with the pure principles of the gospel, is perhaps, the cause, of incalculable misery. Sureliberated from the cause, of incalculable misery. Sureliberated from the cause, of incalcu "Why have we never seen some of measure of light and knowledge—or you clergyman, with a delicacy infinitely to be ly, said I to myself, our kind Creator ly opinions, and we heed them not!" The admired, compared the doctor to a thief, has not, in establishing the laws of nature, light of Jehovah's countenance seemed to gainst Universalism, if he had considerit an error? As a faithful witness of our saddless and melanit an error? As a faithful witness of of saddless and melanit an error? As a faithful witness of saddless and melanit an error of the commandments."

a robber, or any gross violator of the commandments."

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a robber, or any gross violator of the commandments." it an error? As a faithful witness of you sink down into sadness and melan-mandments."

He was himself a firm believer in univer- to suggest a scruple or two on the just- guilty of slandering the dead in so great happy, in proportion to what they are ca- died for us. Nor did he die for us alone. salvation: at any rate, the latter part ness of this unfortunate conclusion. In a degree as this Reverend Mr. Peckham pable of experiencing, than the reputed his life; and extended the doctrine fur- the first place, it is doubted whether you er than any author I ever read." The are CAPABLE of feeling as these persons touched on a lower key; darkly hinted at by crafty insinuation. And finally seen and evils, in the gratification and practice writer means, because he even believed feel: and—it is doubted whether you ought the immortality, and restoration of to feel as they feel. Have you the same them consigned to a place of torment, by of which there is, at best, but a momenta-But all this, and whatever more natural propensities with them? Have you mony that might be produced, short the same warmth of constitution? Is your his own confession that we believed in animal system equally ardent and inflame salvation of all men, would, it is prob- mable? Have your means of information nanced. ble, be disputed. I shall therefore refer been of the same stinted measure?—

his own writings, and the reader may Have you lived their lives—formed their habits-and has your conscience received the same wounds and ter speaking of the state of the world, violations? Not to mention, that there is casioned by sin, he says, "It will not much infuriate zeal, which is not accordted for a season by the governor of the there are many imposing pretences to piorld, that he may draw immense, eternal ety, which are hypocritical; not to enlarge judgment. This is on these things, we would premise, that very key which the apostle himself the same ardent animal temperament, es us in the words above recited, God which betrays persons into debauchery, h concluded them all in unbelief, that he intemperance, maliciousness, and every the have mercy upon them all. In this vice, which tends to darken the underof this glorious event, how well may standing and deprave the heart, renders be prompted by malice; And a person who heard but little of them since their settlery out, O the depth of the riches both them the subjects of these spiritual heats

Nor would we question but these aniearchable and his ways past finding mal disturbances are sometimes connect-It is enough, we are assured of this ed with real convictions, which lead to a point, that all these transient evils happy revolution of character; for which issue well-will have a HAPPY CON- they have abundant reason of thankfulness Sion, and that 'MERCY FIRST AND LAST to Him, from whom every good gift com-ILL REIGN.' He will never intermit the eth down.—There is often however, in ed work of his Spirit until he has ful- these subjects of real congratulation, someded ALL HIS PROMISES, until he hath put thing to lament and deplore. In subjects memory is dear to them in death, period to sin, and misery, and death, and of spiritual progress, every appearance of stablished universal holiness and hapss, and caused all the inhabitants of earth to see the serior of his own conscience, and because, as it.

Because, and misery, and death, and of spiritual progress, every appearance of ry man to worship God after the manner motions of friendship, or the voice of charry man to worship God after the manner motions of friendship, or the voice of charry man to worship God after the manner motions of friendship, or the voice of charry spectacle indeed when those, who have earth to sing together, Hallelujah! recently been washed from their pollu- free and equal citizens, the religious opin-Lord God omnipotent reigneth," &c. tions, and who are bound, by every conln page 202, after speaking of the sideration, to humility, watchfulness, and respect as those of another; and therefore side of the interesting Clarissa was seated to see the side of the side of the seatened to see the seatened to see the side of the seatened to see the seatened to seatened to see the seatened to see the seatened to s retched and unhappy state of millions, self distrust, become inquisitors upon the such innumerable multitudes, who, in- and presume to address such, as have not another.

tend, that it is not equally so to EVERY ONE. cast out, and have no power within the bounds of Christ's kingdom." nature of things, a great variety of religious condition; so the supposition, that every person, without distinction, 'ought goodness. For, in what does this change consist? Is it a revolution of opinion; the of every religious system many, who have some of your system, whosoever you are produced in the affections? But there are ed, or saw written, by any Universalist, than this of Wesley.—Brown's History.

but there are many, who having persevered hitherto in the pious courses of early ed.

Northern ucation, are not now conscious 'of ever having been without the influence of religion; of ever having lost sight of its sanctions; of ever having renounced them;' of ever having violated them, in the general course of their conduct. Do all these persons require an immediate, radical, total change of affections and habits and is not to be believed.

> "LET THE DEAD SLEEP ON IN PEACE." A circumstance lately occurred in the village of Gray, Me. which we notice, beour own region, and which deserves the censure of every friend to humanity:

> "It seems that an extremely respecta-

has, we too often see the same theme

This practice ought not to be counte-

would still be useless and unnecessary. The dead are beyond the reproof of man; his voice breaks not the stillness which reigns beyond the tomb; his influence cannot pass the barrier of the grave. The always thus; these things are only pering to knowledge; not to mention that dead are in the hands of their God, and who shall dare to rob him of the power of

Because, if one person censures or re proves another, knowing that the person so reproved or censured can neither rehimself from the censure, that person must would gratify his malicious feelings by inthan an infidel

ed have never been convinced of the true concomitant misery: perhaps they had principles of the gospel, by mild argument, sought for happiness in the giddy circles by anathemas that murder the character others, had been rewarded with vexation of those they loved when living and whose and remorse: and, perhaps, by embracing

a merciful Father, he will not suffer them it will not browbeat you into melancholly class of men, can convince the ignorant, that the happy pair were blessed with mueternally to perish." And again, in page —It will excite your pity and awaken your that they hold in their hands the power to absolve or condemn, that class of men were seated upon their countenances, and That every passionate devotee is mark- must be eminently dangerous to the gov- the competence which their honest indus-

tions-no hand can efface the recollection which occasion you were present, we have of those who are dear to us-nothing but been blessed with prosperity and happithe waters of Lethe can drive them from ness. Our all, this side the grave, is cenour memory. They may have been infa- tred in our lovely children. Our joy is ers, or our sisters; we knew them in their ness diminished, when we retrospectively innocence, and we loved them. They may have been the most vile, but, in death Our industry has been blessed, by our they have paid the great debt: The man- heavenly Benefactor; and we trust, that tle of oblivion should be permitted to by a continuance of our efforts, with the does the body.

ments of the dying. The reflection that happy, and my enjoyment is enhanced by our faults will be publicly conned over at doing all in my power to render him so, our burial, must be a thorn on the death- and is not destroyed by any suspicions of bed pillow; well calculated to fill with tur- inconstancy or want of affection to myself." bulent emotions those moments which should be the most placid.

tain an unwarrantable influence over pubmany, who never have felt themselves, or lic mind, and sway public opinion. It is shall love and serve God, then surely all been viewed by others, as settled haters an usurpation of Omnipotent power, not will be saved. More full and complete of God and goodness. Is it a revolution only over the body when it moves, but over the soul when it has winged its way

Northern Star.

REFLECTIONS ON THE LOVE OF GOD. Lorenzo and Clarissa.

Five years had elapsed since I saw my friend, Lorenzo, the day after his union with his amiable Clarissa, cast a "linger- possibly your future bliss will be enhan ing look" towards the venerable cottage of ced, by beholding their unutterable woe her father, and drove towards the rural and misery? and have you not been taught views, completely subversive of all their spot destined for their future place of respired discipline and progress? The thing idence. The pursuit of happiness had witness all this, if it should appear to be idence. The pursuit of happiness had witness all this, if it should appear to be led me from the circle of my friends, into the will of God to have it so? The chill of distant parts; where I too often observed the painful scenes of misery and wretch- the faculties of the mother; but soon a edness, which sin, ignorance, and folly heavenly smile irradiated her countenance, produce, and which are entailed upon our and dispelled the unwelcome gloom. She species, by the want of a resolution to discard them, or a destitution of that knowl- sentiments advanced, even from the saedge which would annihilate the procuring cred desk; but blessed be God, the imcause of every moral evil.

While attempting to investigate the cau-Although we do not believe there are But I would take leave, with diffidence,

Although we do not believe there are many among our Clergy who would be beasts of the field, are evidently more we were vet sinners in due time Christ the hand of him who is called upon to betow the rights of sampling one that dead stow the rights of sepulture upon the dead. This practice ought not to be counte- and perhaps our unchastened ambition, those little innocents." she said, "who which so frequently leads us to the por-Because, were it not unjust and cruel, it tals of wretchedness and despair. Let man limit his desires to his own fireside, or at most to the circle of his friends, who, having been tried, are found worthy of confidence; and, with a becoming resignation to the will of Heaven, his happiness will be complete, or at least as perfect as can be expected here below.

A train of reflections, similar to the foregoing, were passing through my mind as I rapped at the door of my friends. With mingled emotions of joy and appreceive benefit from the reproof nor defend hensiveness, I entered their dwelling, and saluted the friends of my youth. I had ment in life; and it was impossible to ressulting the memory of the dead, is worse train a degree of anxiety proportionate to the interest I felt in their welfare. Per-Because, it is injurious to the cause of haps their humble dwelling had become Christianity. If the friends of the deceas- the residence of disappointed hope and its who can hope to see them so convinced, of fashionable folly, and like thousands of the corrupting dogmas of a fashionable re-Because, our Bill of Rights, allows ev- ligion, they had become callous to the e-

casioned by sin, he says, "Miserable lot such innumerable multitudes, who, inmificant as they seem, are the offspring one common Figure 1. The glances of the interesting Clarist was easily seed the interesting Clarist was easily to be conduct and sentiments of their betters; ing as liable to erroneous conclusions as another.

Because, it will give the Clergy of cermy months. The glances of the interesting Clarist was easily to be conducted and sentiments of their betters; ing as liable to erroneous conclusions as another.

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wants will be supplied. Lorenzo, you Because, it will embitter the last mo-ents of the dying. The reflection that happy, and my enjoyment is enhanced by As she paused, I found it difficult to refrain from expressing my emotions; and, Because, it is one of the many improp-involuntarily responded—you must be er methods which the Clergy take to re-happy indeed!

A cruel thought obtruded upon my mind, and cast a faomentary gloom over the pleasing scene. Oppressed with its weight, I ventured to express it. Your affectionate husband, madam, and your little children, with whose happiness your own is evidently indentified, are doubtless indescribably dear to you; but, have you never been told, that, on account of the sin of our progenitors, even your little children, have become liable to the wrath and curse of God! Yea, have you not been told, that death seemed for a moment to pervade replied:-" 'Tis true, we have heard such pressions of that nature, so abhorrent, so destitute of rational piety, so repugnant to ses of inquietude, of woe, and of abject wretchedness, I had been led to conclude, revelation of Heaven—have been eradi-He gave himself a ransom for all, to be "lord of creation." And is it not true, I testified in due time. He died to redeem know no law, and are consequently incapable of wilfully violating any, whether human or divine, are not exposed to the penalty of any moral rule. Moreover, they were set forth by Christ, as patterns for our imitation, and well would it be for us all, if we imitated their humility and innocence more carefully. Yea, our blessed Saviour hath said, 'suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.

> How then, can we doubt, therefore, that if they are taken from our arms by death, they will be embraced by our Saviour, and nourished by the God of all grace? No, sir, she continued; we, imperfect as we are, love our children; but God, Oh! delightful reflection! loves them and us, with a PERFECT LOVE. Believing thus, we are truly happy; and it is our heart's desire and prayer to God, that every parent may have the same holy and peace-giving faith."

> As he entered a tear of joy was seen trickling down her cheek, while a glow of generous pride, on the part of the happy Lorenzo, seemed to say "she is the idol

The happiness of the moment was in-We were soon seated by the cheerful describable. Thy gospel, great God, I Because, it will give the Clergy of cerning one common Father, the creatures of the conduct as you certainly ought, and of the people. If any over the minds of the people.

SHION agreed ailoring may fa-one in as as it can t on the g cloth-e, which

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THE INTELLIGENCER.

SPEAKING THE TRUTH IN LOVE PAUL. GARDINER, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

MISREPRESENTATION .- It is a truth, as lamentable as it is undeniable, that controversialists, of all denominations, are too prone to misrepresent the systems they oppose. The disposition to do this, however, cannot be good. Wilful misrepresentation is a species of falsehood; and those who employ it, however much they may think they are contending for the cause of true religion, have but a very small claim to that vital goodness, for the supposed want of which in others, they allow themselves to misrepresent, defame and persecute them. If a sentiment cannot be opposed on its own ground, let it alone. The moment people undertake to misrepresent it, they yield it an enviable compliment-a testimony in favour of its truth, which, though it is perhaps unconsciously given, will be received as conclusive by all impartial and discerning persons.

We were led to these remarks by reading an article written by one of the correspondents for the Christian Inquirer inserted in the third number of the present volume of that paper. In professing to give an account of the faith of universalists he says, among other instances of abusive misrepresentation that they hold, "that the most profune and wicked wretch on earth, may become a subject of the gospel salvation, enter into the kingdom of heaven here, and enjoy all the hopes of heaven and a happy immortality, without any moral change, and without being reclaimed from a sinful and wicked life"! This we must be permitted to remark, for we feel it to be our duty to say it, is absolutely untrue. Universalists believe in no such thing. The man who, at this late day when there is so good an opportunity of ascertaining what we do believe, can take up his pen and indite such an assertion as the above, we fear must be under the influence of principles which never ought to animate a person to contend for or to oppose any thing associated with religion. We have often had occasion to complain of the unfairness of those who speak and write against our views. Scarcely a week passes in which we do not hear the above charge reiterated. "Why, universalists believe that there is no need of repentance, reformation or religion! They say all men are to be saved in their sins, without any moral change or without being reclaimed from a sinful and wicked life! Abominable!" It is this falsehood, which has undoubtedly caused many, otherwise well meaning people to conclude so hastily as they do against our sentiments. They believe what others say, without suffering themselves to be corrected. They obtain their ideas of our doctrine from a poisoned source; and it is from the common fountain of misrepresentation that they drink in the jaundiced waters of prejudice against a sentiment they are exhorted to abhor and which they are not permitted to ex-

It is time people were undeceived in relation to this subject. It is time they were solemply assured, that universalists do Nor believe that men can be saved "without any moral change." There is no denomination that more earnestly maintains the absolute necessity of holiness to prepare men for happiness, than does our own. We hold it to be utterly impossible that any man should be saved in his sins. After this frank and explicit avowal of our sentiments, we would make our appeal to all candid and honest by denying those doctrines, are no better than object of instruction-the duties of life? It men of every sect for a removal of the above unjust imputation. We ask them, whether they are willing to do justice to their fellow citizens; and if so, whether they will any longer violate the laws of christianity as well as those of common courtesy, by asserting, or giving countenance to the assertion, that we deny the need of a "moral change" to prepare men for beaven? We do not expect that this appeal will reach the eye or the ear of many of those who are the most active in misrepresenting our faith. They will not permit themselves, or they are not allowed by their leaders, to read or hear any thing which appears in our paper, fearing most probably that, in so doing, they should obtain a light which might discover to them some of ty are in no danger of embracing it. The frequently, seen people, in their zeal to be their errors. Such are as far beyond the reach of the calls of common justice, as they are beyond the voice of instruction. They must therefore remain in their prejudices and influence. But for us, or any other person, night, to meeting. We have seen women, die in their errors. But it may possibly come under the notice of some of our more magnanimous opposers. To such we would described it, be "as vain as the attempt to tecting their children, running away from humbly ask the privilege of saying one word. Whenever, hereafter, you have occasion to speak of universalism, and would have a regard for truth, say not that our doctrine promises men salvation in their sins, or from the punishment due to their sins. Say rather defend the character of their respected towns- be religious is to be good. To be good is to that we maintain that repentance, reformation and holiness will be as universal as the salvation for which we contend. In short, that we funeral sermon, and from whom better things None. believe all men will be saved, nor without a ought to have been expected. Pharisaic in-"moral change," but by it, -- not because they are to escape the punishment which their It is time it was resisted by every friend of er instance to the bad effects of night meetsins deserve, but because "all are to remem- our civil and religious liberties; and we are ings and of a misguided zeal. The parents ber and turn unto the Lord," and thus, by happy to take this opportunity to tender our were professedly religious. Hence they means of faith and holiness be prepared for respectful thanks to the committee who drew must go to a night meeting, leaving their un-

sin is to be eternal, and that transgression age in which we live. will forever remain--let it be done. But if others cannot disprove our faith without founding all their frightful arguments in misrepresentation, tl -y had better remain silent. For such a course, while in the event it can do us no harm, is only calculated to convince others of the truth of our belief and of the weakness and wickedness of those who thus

Mr. PECKHAM'S SERMON .- On our first page will be found a notice, taken from a pothe celebrated sermon preached by Mr. Peckham in Gray, at the funeral of the late lamented Dr. WHITNEY. There is also, we perceive, another allusion to the same, in a communication from a respected correspondent, which will be found below. We have well as many others in different sections, have been looking for some time to the Insermon than has yet appeared in it. The reason why their expectations have not been subject from the late editor. That communication will undoubtedly be received before long, and as soon as it comes to hand we shall cheerfully give it an insertion.

In the mean time we may be permitted to Argus, has passed out of our hands, and a copy of it is not now in our possession. So far, however, as our memory serves us, the preacher proceeded from the text,-" What and unchristian character. shall the end of them be that obey not the gospel of God?"-to ascertain First--What it is to disobey the Gospel? Secondly-to show the final and unalterable condition of those who disobey it. Under the first of these heads, he asserted that to disobey the Gospel, is, among other things, to disbelieve the doctrines contained in it. Those doctrines, to disbelieve which is to disobey the Gospel, he asserted very lieve, as he must have known the lamented Whitney did not, in the rigid features and perplexing inconsistencies of Calvinism, disobeys the Gospel of God, and his "end" was a subject of inquiry under the second head. did not understand himself, and for the meanwhose characters he pretended to have ascertained under his first head, will be miserable to all eternity! The direct and legitimate inference from all which was, that the estimable citizen, who then laid low before him he-a professed minister of peace and comfort, sent to "bind up the broken hearted, and to comfort all who mourn," tendered to whose affections, like their prayers, followed and truly the following: To disobey the Gos-

termination not to regard it.

We were glad too that Mr. P. sent his sermon to the Argus for publication after the appearance of that report. The committee our families, our friends, our fellow creatures. could ask no better confirmation of what they had said, than was contained in that intolerant spirit which stared in almost every sentence of the sermon.

We hope our readers will not accuse us of reviving a subject which has, by common consent, been permitted to "sleep the sleep of death." By the last Kennebec Journal, we perceive Mr. Peckham is not yet willing it of heaven upon him for such impiety! But litical paper published out of this state, of should be forgotten. The editors of that paper, which certainly is one of the most impartial, independent and able papers in the state, took occasion, it seems, at the time, to of God's displeasure towards them for disamake some faithful and yet respectful remarks upon the sermon in question. This was as it should be; and the course pursued been informed that our friends in Gray, as by that paper, has been approved of by all high minded and intelligent persons, of all sects, amongst us. Mr. Peckham, it appears, telligencer for a more formal notice of that has recently written the editors a letter, complaining of ill treatment, and requiring them to publish a second edition of his sermon in fulfilled by the present editor is, that he has the Journal. As if he supposed that the cirbeen waiting for a communication on the culation of that discourse would carry a redeeming influence with it! Mr. P. is assuredly mistaken. The wider his sermon circulates, the more extensive must be the public expression of indignation. It is too late in the day for such things. The state of socieremark, that the sermon alluded to, though ty is at least one century ahead of the Rev. we saw it at the time it was published in the Gentleman. His ambition to see his sermon frequently in print, is unfortunate for him; as it contains a complete confirmation of all which has been said concerning its intolerant

EVENING MEETINGS. While Mr. and Mrs. Stone, of Grafton, were absent from their family, on the evening of the 24th January, attending a conference meeting, the house which they occupied took fire and was entirely consumed, together with their four young children! The father and mother, supposing themselves to be in the discharge of their dugratuitously and, as we conceive, very un- ty to God, by neglecting a defenceless family warrantably, to be, in short, the five points of at home, returned in season only to behold Calvinism! Therefore, he who does not be- the bodies of their offspring consuming a mong the burning ruins!

We have long been opposed on principle to the very fashionable practice of holding night meetings; for while we have seldom seen any good, we have often seen the bad Here he proceeded to quote a formidable list effects resulting from them. There is, we of texts, which we are full in the opinion, he believe, in general, more mischief done, than good obtained from them. Equally opposed ing he would affix to which, he depended are we to that untutored and vehement zeal, upon the erroneous prepossessions of his less which leads people to neglect their proper informed hearers, to prove that the persons employments and the most obvious duties, to run at the call of those, perhaps well meaning, but enthusiastic men, who, naturally averse to study, have nothing to do but appoint religious meetings almost every day and night in the week, in which, as might be in death, was in hell, and must remain there expected, sound is too often substituted for forever! Such were the consolations which sense, assertion for argument, and passion for religion.

What is the object of an attendance on religious worship? It cannot be to benefit our the bleeding hearts of a bereaved family, Creator by our wordy praises; for he is infinitely above receiving any additions to his their friend into the eternal world! In short, glory. Is it not principally to obtain instrucif our memory serves us, as we feel confident tion how to serve him and our fellow creait does, the essence of his sermon was simply tures more acceptably? But what shall we say of those who " are forever learning, but pel, is to deny the doctrines of John Calvin; never able" to allow themselves the time to length been introduced into that ancient town; and all those who thus disobey the Gospel attend to the practical and only legitimate thieves, liars and drunkards and must go to is altogether a mistaken idea, which many hell and be doomed to infinite and eternal have, that they must serve God by abstracting from that time, all of which ought to be Now it is no part of our present design to devoted to the active and primary duties show the fallacy and unscriptural character which we owe to ourselves and one another. of his argument. The whole of it rests upon Gop can receive no advantage from our very his bare assertion, and we remain to be in- frequent attendance on religious meetings formed that the ipse dixit of Mr. Peckham and we receive none when we are not thereby carries any weight of authority whatever disposed to retire and fill up the measure of with it. Indeed, we do not believe that the our days with acts of virtue and beneficence. sermon really merits a formal refutation. We would not be understood as speaking a-The conclusion which he laboured to obtain gainst religious meetings. We are as decidis so obviously revolting to the common sense ed friends of them, at proper times and on of mankind and so manifestly opposed to the suitable occasions, as any person whatever. temper and spirit of the Gospel of a merciful It is the extreme in the case of which we dis-God, that the thinking part of the communi- approve. To speak plainly, we have, not uncredulous and superstitious might receive his religious, be what we should call very irreliassertions as legitimate evidence; and over gious, by neglecting the social and relative ested in the education of youth. It parsuch he is welcome to all the honours of an duties, to go, day after day and night after takes something of the character both of ducing this affair again to public notice to endeavour to convince them by any oppos- whose duty it is to be at home, attending to ing argument, would, as Dr. Goldsmith once their domestic concerns, instructing and prospread quick-silver with the finger." Argu- their families, who need their constant presment is useless where there is a previous de- ence, leaving them unprotected and unprovided for, to go and hear some favourite We rejoiced that the citizens of Gray, by preacher praise them for their zeal in the their committee, had the independence to cause of religion! Religion is goodness. To had the honor of being invited to preach his such a practice? Who is benefitted by it?

The above melancholy incident led us ir solence has been long enough borne with. resistibly to these reflections. It adds anoth-

ground—if it can be shown that the reign of honor to themselves and to the spirit of the consumed, and with it their lovely children of an opportunity to be indolent were destroyed! A heart rending comment, it is true, on the notion that religion can be separated from the duties which we owe to We are far from saying that this was a judgment on these religious parents for attending a conference meeting; though we have no doubt if the same event had happened to a Universalist while absent from his family to attend to a Universalist meeting, we should have seen the circumstance mentioned in all the opposition papers, as a signal judgment we hope not to have the disposition to construe every accident that befals those whose views differ from our own, into an evidence greeing with ourselves.

> On the first page of this weeks' paper will be found an extract from Dr. Brown's History, tending to show that Mr. John Wesley believed in the final salvation of all men. If any of our methodist friends, acquainted he did not, as Dr. B. asserts he did, believe in universal salvation, we would respectfully thank them to correct the error in the columns of this paper, which are open to any candid communications from them on this

We have been informed by a friend who

was recently in Portland that, Rev. RUSSELL STREETER contemplates a removal from that town the coming spring. As much as we should regret to lose his services in this state, we cannot, consistently with our friendship and fraternal regard for him, wish him to remain where health, if not life, must be sacrificed, especially if there is a prospect of restoration and equal usefulness elsewhere. We hope our information is incorrect, though it comes from a most credible source; but if he must go-if the climate of Portland is unfavourable to his health and he is obliged to seek a more friendly air, our fervent prayers shall follow him,-that his health may be restored, and that he may live to see many years of great prosperity and usefulness.

The Society in Portland to which he ministers will, if he removes, undoubtedly sustain a loss that cannot be easily repaired; still, we hope they will console themselves in the prospect of his restoration to health and, as a change of ministers is not unfrequently advantageous in the ministry of the word, by renewing an interest in the cause, we hope also that they will, under some other person, continue to enjoy great unanimity and prosperity.

The first volume of the CHRISTIAN VISIT-ANT, a work published in this State by order of the Eastern Association, is republishing in Hartford, Connecticut. As the Editor of this paper, who is the Agent for the Association, feels to take some interest in a work written by himself, he would respectfully thank the Editor of the Religious Inquirer if he would forward us a copy of those Nos. which have been reprinted and those that may hereafter be published.

Thirty-six pews in the Meeting House of the first Universalist Society in Plymouth, sion. All is order and persevering indus-(Mass.) were recently sold for \$4.110, being try. about \$200 more than the appraisement. We rejoice that liberal sentiments have at and we doubt not they are established upon that "rock against which the gates of hell cannot prevail."

A new Universalist Meeting House is about to be creeted in Watertown, (Mass.)

A Universalist Society was organized on the 9th of Dec. last in Ware, (Mass.)

The story of a drunkard being found hung by the bell rope of the Universalist Church in Cambridge, appears to be totally untrue; as. no such circumstance has taken place in that

improvements of the present age, the system of mutual instruction, in our primary the conceit that they are wise because schools, which has been introduced into they have learned the creeds taught in the some of our cities and towns, deserves Bangor, and similar institutions; and there the attention of parents and others inter- fore have the right of condemning others. the Pestalozzian and the Lancasterian sys- had not my own feelings been tortured tems; but leaving the errors of each, it is a similar transaction a few years since. an improvement on both, embracing chief- had travelled some miles to attend the fu ly the features of the former.

No cause is more dear to the true patriot and philanthropist than that of a good You cannot conceive what were my sensa education. He sees involved in it the dutions, when I heard him condemned rability and excellence of all our enviable institutions and the respectability, virtue call it; delusion, madness, or insanity. and happiness of the community. Any had previously believed that our clergy thing therefore, however humble it may be, were the believers in, and the disciple man against the intolerant abuse of him who do good. But how much good is done by highly interesting to the friends of national and individual welfare. The need of a good, binding up the broken hearted and reformation in the old and reformation in the ol reformation in the old and yet general system of instruction, has long been acknowledged and felt. In most of our common that they intended to take upon themselves schools there cannot, where there is but the spirit and temper of inquisitors and one instructer, and, as is generally the bigots, and pursue their victim beyond the case, a large number of pupils, be much confines of the grave to wreak their malpersonal attention paid to each individual. ice upon him, because his conscience for A large proportion of the time is, or may bid his subscribing to creeds which were

unemployed. But children, naturally tive, cannot, and will not be wholly When not engaged—as under the old tem of instruction they have too much an opportunity, and some, too much of disposition, not to be engaged, in the d partly unassisted duties of study. their attention will be devoted to imprope objects, and their time spent unprofitably if not disobediently. Chastisement follows lows; consisting, in most cases, in corporeal inflictions, often severe and seldon serviceable. Then come complaints, which, it is not to be denied, frequently produce quarrels, perhaps terminating in prosecu-We do not say that such is always, but we do know it is often the case in those schools where there are, say fifly scholars and where an instructer, keeping but six hours in a day, has but six minutes to devote to the personal attention of each. In larger schools the proportion is less and the lost time greater. Every person acquainted with common school instruction must acknowledge that there are evils in the system, alike injurious to the children and perplexing to the instructer; and that with the life of Mr. W. are able to show that there is great room for improvement some where.

That improvement is professedly, and we doubt not actually, made in the monitorial system. There can be little or no time unemployed; and the method of instruction is such as to interest the children agreeably while they make a rapid proficiency in their studies. Whipping and beating belong not to the system; it carries in itself a redeeming and corrective

We now speak from experience. Having for a number of years instructed youth upon the old system, and having recently had the honor of lending some feeble as sistance in establishing, and, as a member of the committee, in visiting and regulating a school on the monitorial system in a sister town, the writer of this hastily prepared article feels in some measure qualified to express an opinion relative to the comparative merits of the two respective systems. And in doing it, he hesitates not to say that the monitorial system-especially in large schools,-is vastly preferable to the former.

Two schools of this description were

established in the village of Belfast last summer. In one, under the care of a mas ter, there are from one hundred and fifty to two hundred scholars over seven year of age; in the other, taught by a mistress there are something more than one hundred under seven years old. The same amount of money, which, under the old system, would afford those children but about four months tuition, imperfect as it generally is, will now furnish them with nearly one year's instruction, and at a school where learning is not a task but an amusement, not irksome but pleasurable not tardy but rapid. Notwithstanding the system, at the time of its introduction, (w must be pardoned for speaking of this particular case—it is the only one that come under our personal observation,) had many prejudices to encounter, it has, we believe, overcome them all. The unparalleled proficiency that has been made, i a recommendation of the utility of the system that cannot be resisted. such a school, properly conducted, cannot but be highly gratifying to all who feel interested in the education of youth. There children are intent upon their studies;they love them. At the recitations there is noise it is true, but nothing like confu

But it was not our design to give a ful and particular account of the operation of the system of which we speak. We have net now either room or time to do it; hereafter something more may upon the subject. On the whole, we be lieve this method of instruction is alto gether superior to the old, and doubt not that wherever, it is introduced, under fayourable circumstances-especially large towns and villages-it will be found highly economical and advantageous.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION

FOR THE INTELLIGENCER. "Who, among men, Great Lord of all, Thy servant to his bar may call,

Decide of heresy, and shake A brother, o'er the flaming lake "Scale If the above question had been asked at this time, the answer might have been MONITORIAL INSTRUCTION .- Among the "the Rev. Mr. Peckham of Gray, and some others, who seem to have assumed neral of a friend, and pay my last sincer respects to the remains of the deceased up and published that very able, mild and protected children behind them. And what be—especially by those children who are inconsistent with the truths of revelation, and the consistent with the truths of the consistent with the truths of the consistent with the truth with th If our doctrine can be opposed upon this magnanimous Report, which was alike an was the consequence? This habitation was well enough disposed to avail themselves and because he was too honest to profess

for the sake of potential for the sake of po They cannot reform any man's morals, manners or principles; but on the contrary they tend to destroy every virtuous, beheart. They are calculated to excite bad feelings and bad passions. Upon the dead they can have no effect, for their spirits have gone to the God who gave them—a God of justice, benevolence, goodness and truth; a Being who doeth according to His sovereign will and pleasure in the Armies of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth, and who has declared that gusta in this state. he is not willing that any should perish. In the care of this Being we all must trust, and on his mercy depend, for the orgiveness of our sins.

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We cannot but rejoice that this good Being has placed us in a land and under a government where the mad zeal of the nfuriated bigot can do no more than vent his senseless inefficient curses on our heads; his power cannot, as in former organized the present winter. times, lead us to the stake, or rend our limbs on the rack; our constitution and laws have deprived him of this power. They still continue

"O'er failing man to shake the rod, And hate him, for the love of God," votaries to destruction and despair; the the use of the members. point, to which, a bigot always strives to bring his victim. Such is not the conduct believer in our Lord Jesus Christ. He is upon since last weeks paper. mild and gentle, like his master. He remembers that when his divine Saviour was on earth he always administered consolation to the afflicted: "Son," said he, "thy sins are forgiven thee"-" daughter, be of good cheer, thy faith hath made thee whole." To the thief on the cross, he forgive his enemies and murderers who votes were as follows: had nailed him to the cross; "for," said he, "they know not what they do." He never spoke with asperity to any, except the Scribes and Pharisees—the hypocrites and bigots of the day, who thought they were righteous themselves and despised others for being less so .- Except we have the spirit of Christ we are none of his. If he was kind and merciful and gentle, we must be so. If "he came not to judge the world but to save the world," can it be right for us to pass judgment on our neighbour? Should we not rather do every thing we can to assist him, and to save

The time is fast approaching when the belief in human creeds, formed by misguided or malignant men, will be dissipated by the pure light of the gospel. A fight will soon arise, which will break through this midnight gloom and introduce passed the House, in concurrence with heavenly mantle of charity and love, the of 1830. only insignia which mark the genuine christian of any denomination.

in some of our theological institutions. ask how a wise or a good man can contribute to support an institution which indoctrinates our young men into those views and feelings which are as shocking to all the finer feelings of our nature as they are inconsistent with the consolatory and forgiving principles of the Gospel?

THE CHRONICLE. GARDINER, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1827.

Congress. A resolve has been introduced into the Senate for the appointment the purpose of bringing to a final settlement and liquidation certain claims of indemnity of citizens of the United States,

which had arisen under the first article of the treaty of Ghent.

A bill has passed both houses of Congress appropriating 20,000 dollars for the indigent sufferers by fire at Alexandria. This bill certainly speaks much in favour of the humanity of our national Legislature; but it is thought by many that it is establishing a precedent which may invite the calls of other similarly unfortunate persons throughout the union,-calls which it would be partial not to regard. Gen. Chandler, one of the Senators from this state, spoke, as we conceive very ably and judiciously against such an appropriation. He yielded to no man in his willingness to assist the sufferers; but he would be liberal with his own, not with the public money. He thought also that the bill was as unconstitutional as it was impolitic. For our part, we rejoice to see the sufferers assisted, and could wish it were in the section under similar misfortunes.

inquire into the expediency of appropriat
of the United States.

4. It is recommen

The Bankrupt bill is still under discussion; and its friends express considerable they tend to describe in the human confidence that it will pass the present

The Committee on the call of the Vice President, had not, by the last accounts, shall constitute, one division; and if there be made their report.

A committee of Congress have reported a bill for establishing an Arsenal at Au-

MAINE LEGISLATURE. A bill to establish the county of Waldo, of which Belfast is to be the shire town, has passed the Senate to be engrossed, and been sent down for the concurrence of the House. It is thought that such a county will be

A Resolve designating Augusta as the seat of government for this state has passed to be engrossed in the Senate, and has been read once in the House; and last Tuesday assigned for the second reading. and in some cases they have driven their 300 copies were ordered to be printed for

No other legislative business of much of the true and experienced disciple and importance to our readers has been acted

SENATOR TO CONGRESS. On Friday last the House of Representatives made a second balloting for Senator. The whole number of votes given was 149, of which Albion K. Parris had 78 and was chosen said, "this day shalt thou be with me in on the part of the House. The different paradise," and he prayed to his Father to candidates with their respective number of

Albion K. Parris, John Holmes, 24 Ezekiel Whitman, 21 Peleg Sprague, Reuel Williams, 3 Joshua Wingate, The Senate were to take a second bal-

Since the above was in type, we have received a letter from Portland containing the information that, on Wednesday last, the Senate concurred with the House in the election of Hon. ALBION K. PARRIS. Gov. Parris had 11, Mr. Holmes 7 and there were 2 scattering votes. So the Hon. A. K. Parris is duly elected a Senator to represent this state in Congress for

lot on their part last Wednesday.

pure and undefiled religion in all its na- the Senate, by a vote of 83 to 56, being tive beauty and splendor, clothed with the so far amended as to read 1835 instead

MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR TO CONGRESS. I cannot but believe that this temper A second balloting has been had in both and disposition which would exclude a fel- branches of the Massachusetts Legislalow being from the mercy and kindness of ture for a Senator. Each branch adhered its creator, must be acquired and instilled to its former vote.—The House electing into the mind by the human creeds taught E. H. Mills, and the Senate, John Mills. Tuesday last was assigned for a third bal-We are certainly not born with that dispolloting in the House; and on that day E. sition; it must therefore be acquired by a H. Mills, as we have just learned, was at a camp of instruction, and the transportations of study and instruction, which again elected on the part of the House, course of study and instruction, which perverts the best feelings of the human by an increased majority, he having 119 heart. If this should be the fact, I would votes, John Mills 30, and scattering 20.

> ALBERT H. TRACY has been named in New York, as a candidate for the office of Senator to Congress, in opposition to Mr. Van Buren. No time has yet been designated for an election by the Legislature of that State.

Gov. E. Lincoln has appointed the following gentlemen his Aids-de-camp, Charles S. Davies of Portland ; John Ruggles of Thomaston; Daniel Goodenow of Alfred, and Edward Williams of Augusta.

vey and establish the line between this State and New Hampshire.

DR CRUMP the present representative from Mr. Randolph's (Roanoke) district, has expressed his determination to resign his seat in Congress, to give his constituents an opportunity to elect Mr. Randolph again, who failed of his reelection to the Senate of the United States. Mr. R. will therefore, most probably, soon be in the House again.

been elected by the Legislature, Major General of the first division of the Militia of this State.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT. The following is the Report of the Board of officers Relative to the Militia for the En rolment and Organization of the Militia of the United States.

1. It is recommended that there be appointed one Adjutant General for the Militia of the United States, to be attached to the War Department, but without rank.

2. That there be appointed, in each State, an Adjutant General of the Militia of the State, and one Quartermaster General of the Militia of the State; or, in time of peace, one officer, to be both Adjutant and Quarpower of Congress to relieve all in every to have, each, the rank of Brigadier Gentermaster General; such officer, or officers,

eral.
3. It is recommended to exempt all per-MR. Sprague has obtained the appoint- sons, under the age of twenty-one years, in ment of a Committee with instructions to the several States from service in the Militia

above the age of twenty-one years, and always taking the youngest above that age, at the rate of one brigade of Militia, organized as digo, sea island cotton, sugar, &c. herein proposed, for every member of the House of Representatives of the United States, to which the State may be entitled.

5. It is proposed that every two brigades of Militia, so enrolled, in the same State, an odd brigade in the State, above a division, that such brigade be attached to some convenient division, at the discretion of the State; that every brigade shall consist of three regiments; every regiment of two battalions every batailion of four troops, or companies : and every troop, or company, of five ser-geants, five corporals, and two musicians, and sixty-four privates. Each State to have the right to designate regiments, batalions, troops, and companies, as Cavalry, Light Infantry, Infantry, Artillery, and Riffemen, at its discretion; or, to accept as part of its quota as above, without regard to the limi-

vates, per troop and company, within the State, from the minimum; sixty-four, to any number not exceeding one hundred.

7. Privates and troops of cavalry, to be

also designated troopers; and privates in companies of artillery, matrosses; and light infantry and riflemen to be included in the general denomination of infantry.

It is proposed to leave the militia of the territories of the United States, in all respects precisely on the present footing.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION. For the instruction of officers, it is recommended that each State appoint as many camps of instruction as there may be divisions of militia organized in the State, or if there be no divisions in the State, then a camp for its brigade.

At such periods as the respective States may appoint, it is recommended that all the officers of each division, or in a State that has no division, all the officers of the brigade, surgeons and assistant surgeons in both cases excepted, be assembled at the camp appointed as above, and there be held assem-bled and encamped ten successive days in each year, under the immediate command of the senior officer actually present, of the division or brigade. The military instruction, both theoretical, and practical, to be conducted, at each camp, by a competent instructer, under the superintendence and direction of the commanding officer of the camp—the practical part at a rate of not less than six hours a day, for the ten days' encampment; and, in order the better to introduce uniformity of practice under the systems of instruction which may have been established by Congress for the different arms, as cavalry, artillery, and infantry, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, on applications made by the Executive of the several States to provide competent instructers, and as far as practicable, by selections from the officers of the Army, by graduates of the United States Military Academy. It is recommended, that there be allowed

and paid by the United States, to each officer who shall be encamped, as above, ----per day, for each day that he may be encamped not exceeding ten in the same year, and to each officer at the rate of — cents per mile, for every mile he may necessarily travel once from his home to his camp, and once back in the same year.

To the instructers detailed or employed, as above, it is recommended that there be allowed and paid by the U. States as follows: if they be officers of the army, to each a diem of ---- for each day, actually employed structers be other than officers of the Army, twice that per diem to each, and the mileage

day be allowed and paid by the United States, for the hire of musicians at each camp, for the ten days' encampment.

in Alexandria, and being soon perceived from this city, cold as the weather was, (the thermometer at 13) our townsmen, with their engines and hose apparatus, three hundred men from the Navy Yard, under Capt. Booth, and the marines under Col. Henderson, flew with Hon. WILLIAM KING of Bath, and Ru-neighbors. To this aid, thus seasonably atof a commission to meet at the city of Fus McIntire, Esq. of Parsonsfield have washington on the 10th of July next, for been appointed commissioners to surof the calamity may be justly attributed, and that a vast amount of property was saved from destruction. The distance from this city to Alexandria is nearly seven miles, and some of our citizens arrived in little over an hour. The fire raged for five hours with a brisk N. W. wind, and was visible from the hall of Congress, and occasioned very properly, an early adjournment of that body. The se and forcing machines received an ample supply of water from the river, and the water descended in the form of ice and sleet on the houses and mantled the firemen and citizens in icy garments. The fire commenced in a cabinet maker's shop, between King Brig. Gen WILLIAM WATERMAN, has and Prince streets, and extended to Fairfax and Union streets. The number of houses destroyed is about forty, besides back buildings. The loss of property is estimated at \$200,000. The following are named as among the principal sufferers, viz. Messrs, Hill, Brocchus, Dodds, Harper, Johnstone, Rumney, Rudd, Murphy, Hopburn, C. & J. P. Thompsen, Miss Wilsons, Jona. C. May, Horwell Nightingale, Isabella Howard, &c.

The contents of the Post office were removed, but the building was not burnt. The shingle roofs of the houses facilitated the ravages of the fire; but the hose system, in arresting the destruction where it was stopped, was greatly efficacious.

Cuba, in extent little greater than one of our largest states, furnishes exports equal in value to two-thirds of the exports of the whole twenty-four. Florida is capable of producing nearly all the articles of Cuba, and hence its immense value may be easily estimated. A million and a half of oranges are gathered in St. Augustine and its vicinity. The rice lands of Florida equal those of Carolina, which sell at \$200 an acre, while those 4. It is recommended that there be enrolling a sum of money to remove the obeling the commended that there is enrolled states.

4. It is recommended that there is enrolled states of Florida sell at 3 to \$4; and \$4,000,000 might be saved by it to the U. States in tobactory of appropriation of the commended that there is enrolled states.

for the sake of popularity, what he did not structions at Lovejoy's Narrows, in the whole mass of able bodied white male citi- co and segars now imported from abroad. zens, resident therein, who are, or shall be, Wine and silk of the best kind might be produced as easily as at Bordeaux, Languedoc or Valencia, not to mention the staples of in-

> A new discovery.—A quarry of slate stone, such as is used for slating roofs of buildings, has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Christopher Lake, near the coal mine, Portsmouth, R. I. There appears to be an inexhaustible quantity, and it can be got out of the quarry at a small expense, and of any size less than 3 or 4 feet square. It appears to be very tough, and about one quarter of an inch thick. Its situation is admirable, being on an eminence of land, so that the water can easily be drained off, and within a few rods of tide water.

Medical Intelligencer.—We have looked at a few numbers of the Boston Medical Intelligencer, edited by Dr. John G. Coffin, the intention of which is to promote the conquota as above, without regard to the limitation as to the age of twenty-one years, uniformed volunteer corps of either arm, if armed and equipped according to the designation, and organized as herein proposed.

6. It is proposed that each State, also, have the right to extend the number of prihave the right to extend the design is quite praise-worthy, and a skilful physician is the most suitable person to become the editor of a publication of this character.—Boston Eve. Gaz.

> Gov. Clinton in his message to the New-York Legislature, states that there are eight thousand instructers in the common schools in that State. He more than intimates that a large proportion of them are incompetent, and says "the scale of instruction must be elevated; the standard of education must be raised, and a central school on the monitorial plan, ought to be established in each county for the education of teachers, and as examples for other momentous purposes connected with the improvement of the human mind.

A new periodical paper has made its appearance in Boston, entitled the CHRIS-TIAN VISITANT; or Religious Miscellany. A work, as most of our readers probably know, has now been in existence in this

Bookstore.

DISTRICT MEETING .- We are requested to mention that a meeting of the citizens of School District No. 1 will be held in the School House to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock. The object of this meeting we understand, is to consult upon the expediency of establishing a monitorial school in this village.

A punctual and general attendance is re-

portunity to observe, that all letters on business relating to this establishment, should be directed to the publisher; those containing communications, &c. to be inserted in the paper, to the editor.

MAINE. Bloomfield, Capt. Seth Wyman Calais, Joseph Whitney, Esq. P. M. Ellsworth, Joseph A. Wood, P. M. Frankfort, Simeon Sabine Hampden, Gen. Jedediah Herrick. Hope, Wade Sweetland, Esq. P. M. Houlton Plant. James B. Doyle. Kennebunk, B. Palmer, Esq. P. M. Leeds, Solomon Lothrop, Esq. P. M. Levant, E. B. Bow, Esq. Lincolnville, Samuel A. Whitney, Esq. New-Gloucester, Rev. Jabez Woodman. Newport, Dr. Abijah B. Wright. Northport, Henry Brown, Esq. Phillips, Peter Hains, jr.
Searsmont, Capt. B. Gorham, and
J. Hemmenway. South-Berwick, Amos Sheldon.

MASSACHUSETTS. MASSACHUSETTS.

Duxbury, Waite Wadsworth.

Erving's Grant, Levi Albee, Esq.

Kingston, William D. Washburn.

Mabboro', Ephraim Drury.

Medford, William Rogers, Esq. P. M.

Nantucket, Rev. William Morse.

Petersker, John L. Galland, Esp. Petersham, John L. Galland, Esq. Sandwich, Seth F. Nye. Troy, Charles Pitman, Esq. P. M. Ware, Luther Crane.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Claremont, Otis A. Skinner. Langdon, Rev. W. Skinner. New-Hampton, John Harper. Pelham, Samuel K. Gage.

VERMONT. Barre, Rev. John E. Palmer. Randolph, Maj. M. Flint. NEW-YORK.

Albany, Dr. Thomas Brown.

In Otisfield, Miss Betsey Wardwell, aged

DIED.

In China, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Samuel

Lewis, Esq. aged 40.
In Livermore, Dec. 15th, Elijah Wellington, in the 77th year of his age. [We have received an interesting obituary notice of the death of this venerated father, from the pen of Mr. Bates, which we are obliged

to defer until next week.]
In Kingston, (Mass.) Mr. Melatiah Holmes. (father of the Hon. John Holmes,) in the 81st year of his year. Ebenezer Cushman, aged

In Halifax, (Mass.) Jabez Soule, aged 75. In Taunton, Mrs. Mary Sproat, aged 60. In Farmington, (Me.) Miss Elizabeth Spooner, aged 17.

In China, Mrs. Betsey Lewis, aged 40. In Hallowell, January 24th, ARIEL AUGUSTUS ROBINSON, (son of Kilborn G. Robinson,) aged 4 years.

M. B. F. O. F.

AT Masonic Hall, on Wednesday evening February 24th at 6 o'clock

PROPOSED SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION. Which is the most abundant source of information.
Books, or Conversation?

J. D. ROBINSON, Scribe. Feb 2, A. L. 5827. A. O. 2.

ON THE 10th OF FEBRUARY. THE TENTH CLASS OF THE CUMBERLAND AND OXFORD

CANAL LOTTERY Will be drawn, and the following handsome prizes distributed a good proportion where-

P. SHELDON'S

LOTTERY-OFFICE GARDINER next door north of the Bank. TRECOLLECT next door to the BANK -- the very place to get money above all others .---

ONE PRIZE OF 3000 DOLLARS

" " 1,100 12 " " 100 " " 1,000 18 " " 50 " " 200 60 " " 20 The weather at Milledgeville, Georgia, and a great number of 10 and 4 dollars. Whole was very severe; at sunrise on the 1st of January, the thermometer stood at 3 deprimpt and liberal attention at the above office, as

at any other in the State.

One prize of 1000 dollars, one of 50, five of 20, and a large proportion of small prizes, in the last class of the Cumberland & Oxford Canal Lottery were disposed of at the above office.

** Tickets in all legally authorized Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Gardiner, Jan. 19, 1827. at any other in the State.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

know, has now been in existence in this state nearly two years, published by the editor of this paper, under the name of The Christian Visilant. We are glad to see the title so popular; but still feel as if we had the prior right to it.

The Chemical Lectures.—The Lectures on Chemistry at the Lyceum, commence at 7 o'clock—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Tickets for the whole course, or for one evening, may be had at P. Sheldon's Parkstons.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners of the following described real estate, situated in Pattston, in the county of Kennebec, that on Saturday the nineteenth day of May, Anno Doming one thousand eight handred and twenty seven, at two o'clock, P. M. at the store of Gay & Dearborn, in said Pittston, so much of said real estate will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, as shall be sufficient to pay the taxes thereon, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, together with the cost of advertising and all other necessary intervening charges, unless the same are paid to me before said time and place of sale.

Names of No. acres No. acres Mount Orients.

Lewellyn Littgow, 20 30 \$2.50 John Chism. 0 200 4.68 James C. Marr. 20 70 3.74

James C. Marr. 20 70 3.74 WM. TROOP, Collector of Pittston. Pütston, Feb. 2, 1827.

MASONIC MIRROR; MECHANICS' INTELLIGENCER. BY MOORE AND SEVEY.

A punctual and general attendance is retion of an officer of the Army; and if the instructers be other than officers of the Army,
twice that per diem to each, and the mileage
of — cents, as above.

It is recommended that — dollars per
day be allowed and paid by the United States,
for the hire of musicians at each camp, for the
ten days' encampment.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 19.

FIRE IN ALEXANDRIA. Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, a destructive fire broke out
in Alexandria, and being soon perceived from
this city, cold as the weather was, (the thermometer at 13) our townsmen, with their engines and hose apparatus, three hundred men
from the Navy Yard, under Capt. Booth, and
he marines under Col. Henderson, flew with faction to believe, they have not labored in vain. In addition to this, the Masonic Department contains Historical Essays on the Origin and Progless of the Order: Hymns, Songs, and such intuiligence as is calculated to interest or instruct.

as is calculated to interest or instruct.

The Scientific Department of the paper, is designed to afford Mechanics, whose avocations and means preclude them the perusal of voluminous works, a cheap, but correct source of information, relative to their trades and professions. It contains such extracts and original communications, as are best calculated to subserve their views and interests.

THE MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT COMPrises Historical Sketches, Fancy Tales Instructive Lessons, Anecdotes, Poetry, and such other branches of Polite Literature, as are adapted to the Female Taste, or have a tendency to promote the Youthful Genius in its researches. A summary of Foreign, Domestic, and Political Intelligence is furnished weekly, comprising every article of news worthy of record. CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday morning, on a royal sheet of fair complexion and fine texture, each number containing eight large quarto pages, at two dollars per year, in Advance. Three dollars per year, payable in ninety days after subscribing, One dollar and fifty cents for six months. One dollar for three months, in advance. The Paper can be obtained on no other conditions.

Those who act as Agents, procure six annual subscribers and become responsible for their yearly payments, shall be entitled to a seventh copy gratis, so long as the said six may continue to receive the Paper. LETTERS must be Post PAID. Agents trans-

mitting money are requested to be particular in for-warding the names of the individuals to whom it is

to be credited.

The numbers from the commencement of the third volume, can be supplied, if required.

The numbers—Moore & Sever, Publishers of Masonic Mirror, 75, Washington Street, Boston, Rosen, Langary, 5827. Boston, January, 5827.

FLAXSEED WANTED.

BOWMAN & PERKINS wish to purchase 500 bushels Flaxseed, for which a liberal price will be given, Gardiner, Feb. 2.

FOUND,

N EAR Worromontogus bridge in Pittston on the 26th of December last a BUFFALO SKIN and Sleigh seat. The owner can have them on ap-plication at Gay & Dearborn's Store. TRUEWORTHY ROLLINS.

POETRY.

ODE TO MEMORY .- BY HENRY NEELE. "Man giveth up the ghost, and where is he?"

And where is he? not by the side Whose every want he lov'd to tend; Not o'er those vallies wandering wide, Where sweetly lost, he oft would wend; That form belov'd, he marks no more, Those scenes admired no more shall see; Those scenes are lovely as before, And she is fair,-but where is he?

No, no, the radiance is not dim That used to gild his favorite hill; The pleasures that were dear to him, Are dear to life and nature still: But ah! his home is not as fair, Neglected must his gardens be; The libes droop and wither there, And seem to whisper 'where is he?

His was the pomp, the crowded hall, But where is now this proud display? His riches, honors, pleasures, all Desire could frame ;-but where are they And he, as some tall rock that stands Protected by the circling sea, Surrounded by admiring bands, Seem'd proudly strong-and where is he?

The church-yard bears an added stone, The fireside shews a vacant chair : Here sadness dwells and weeps alone, And death displays his banner there; The life is gone, the breath has fled, And what has been, no more shall be, The well known form, the welcome tread, Oh! where are they, and where is he?

CONSUMPTION.

I saw a maiden smile, and happiness Was in her smile—health glowed upon her cheek : Fleet was her step, and light her bounding

heart, And love was in her eye, wherein no tears Had ever found a place, save those of joy, Or the pure gem of sympathetic birth. But then when others wept, her heart was full, And the big tear would tremble on the lid As the wild dew-drop, on the fresh spring

flower Trembles, all sparkling in the morning sun. But pale Consumption, glutted with the spoils Of many an age, and strong with recent con-

quests, Artacked her.--

I saw the roses fade, that smiling face Day after day more pale, save when the hec

The life devouring worm, drove to her cheek The roseate peach, the sign of dissolution. I saw her when she died—her languid frame Grown thin with many a month of weary turning

On the sick couch,-and lips all parched with

And bosom heavy with convulsive sighs, I saw that eye, the seat of many a charm, Grow dim--then fixed, like comet, strangely glare

In space without an object.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Perhaps there are but few, who have not remarked with what awakened feelings every one is inclined to speak of the scenes of our revolution. An intense interest gets hold of our hearts on the slightest allusion to the days which, in the proverbial language of us all, were "the days which tried men's souls." The aged feel it, because it brings back to their fading their attachment had been long and mutumemories the sacrifices which a strong sense of duty compelled them to make over comfort and ease. And all others are alive to it, because "they have heard with object of Henry's visit will therefore have But he has been there forty-five years the their ears, and their fathers have told them," of the trials and sufferings which came unbidden to every dwelling and turned all hearts to rest on God, as in the hour with in sorrow and in joy. The hour he forms, and, though trembling, can brave of danger, children gather round a mother for protection.

To these scenes it is well now and then to recur. The burden of pain we know him a charge to be careful of himself. den bowl has become broken," and in was then heavy on all-but we cannot feel The girls clasped his hands. Isabel held whose secret chambers, wildness and dishow dreadfully it bore on the few—how in one hand a little red Bible which Hen- traction have usurped the throne, where wfully individual strength was crush ed-how bitter were the dregs which fathers, and mothers, and sisters were compelled to drink-and how many homes became for a long time the abodes of afflic-

It was at the close of a Sabbath day, not long after the commencement of hostilities, that a warning was brought to the - to furnish forth a company of militia men to march the next day to to defend the place from the attack of its foes. This demand made upon the inhabthe land, and particularly distinguished for the union which existed there, had a very different effect on the several families which composed it. With some there was a wonderful animation at the thought of marching off and leading a camp life, and being engaged too, as they thought, in the defence of right, and their whole souls were wrought up to enthusiasm, with the patriotic feeling which came over them. On others the call fell sadly; for to comply with it was to be to them-it may be alone -the interruption of happy hours and days of quiet; and though no one would shrink was busy stirring of people in the town flections. I could only rest stedfastly on the for a moment, yet a sort of palsying fear that morning. There were anxious looks promises of Him, who hath ordered and Treatise on atonement. came over the mother and the maiden, as and running to and fro, and hearts beating each thought of the uncertain fate which high. Some of the old came out to look was to attend the son or the brother, or at the martial appearance their grand-sons they "are unsearchable, and his ways past one still dearer and closer to the heart made, and fathers were intent on the scene, than either. With the other sex there and the young were there to gaze and was more of stern resolve, and of victory wonder. The sun rose in splendour, and over feeling;-but in that place many a fa- shining on the burnished arms of the long ther was found whose lip trembled as he extended band, gave them a most glorious spoke, that evening, to his son, of the pre- appearance. They started off on their paration he must make for the demand march with drums beating and fifes playmade of him;—and many a one repressed ing, and arms glistening. It is recorded, the rising fear, that, of the youthful band, that when they reached the Squire's house who, the next morning, should march off he came out to meet them. Suddenly the in living strength, under the ensigns of bat- music ceased. They halted for a time tle, many had enlisted in that last war, "in while he spoke a few words to them; at Peter makes him also sit down on the seat which there is no discharge."

word was spoken. In every dwelling there And then they struck up again and march- Rome, who is likewise sent to the same January 5, 1827.

should have all to carry with them they drum had died away on the air. could have-sisters, seeking to find out little wants, and untiring in supplying them teresting old landlord of an inn, where I one accord: "We all believe in One God," -brothers, officious in asking a thousand their aid to those who must soon be depriv-

ed of their services. families, particularly affected by the military preparation then and there making. A son of Squire --, a young man of fine character, was to be one of the militia men in the next day's march. The old gentleman, his father, was one of those men of sterling sense, who, though rugged in exterior, possess much that is noble and cultivated within. He was fond of Henry, and was perhaps as sensible and as anxious of the danger which awaited him, as others, who expressed much more solicitude. Henry was the mother's joy, and the father's hope-and his departure must cause a breach in the circle of an affectionate family.

"Henry," said the father, after the evening's preparation, "you will go to night subject with which he had broken off .and take leave of Dr. , for in the morning you will hardly have time. The urgency of the occasion will excuse the brought home, and we had a sorrowful fuhour;—and I'll wait prayers for your return.

and as the name of Isabel sounded in the have time, we'll just step over and see

Henry had indeed something more to do than to bid farewell to those at home, Inn, when before us was seen the female and at the good ministers where his father to whom I have just alluded. "There is was so anxious he should go. At another the maniac now," exclaimed the landlord, place, his second home he must make a so he was pleased to call her. "That parting call; and to-do this he found to be person before us is the Isabel, whom Hennot the lightest in that evening's troubles.

affection and pride of the parents rested on two beautiful daughters, with whom Hen- "how-?" "How she came as she is, I ry had passed much of his hitherto happy life; and thither, after the parting shake of cidents, which occurred, relating to both the hand with the minister, were his steps the families, it would take too long to directed. As he approached the house, speak. We about here are accustomed to the fireside circle was seen through the window, and never before as it seemed to him, had he come to it with such sad foresee her. The Bible under her arm, (for bodings. The daughters, Isabel and Ma- it is one,) is the same Henry left in charge ry,-the father and mother were earnestly engaged in conversation about the ap- that with her, and for years has not been proaching march. "Why here you are now, Henry, glad to see you," said the Fa- yard," said he, at the same time springing ther, as all rose to welcome him. "Tell over a ruined wall. I followed him to a us are you one of the drawn men? We retired corner, where three grave stones were just saying, we should be sorry if you placed along in order, stood at the head must be one to go." "Oh yes, Sir," said Henry, as he passed through the usual been so carefully raised over the youthful salutation, and took his accustomed seat between Isabel and Mary. "I go early in the morning," adding with marked emotion, "but then the cause you know, sir."

"That's well," said the old gentleman, rising. "I am proud of you Henry," at the thickly over the epitaph, and after much that, immediately! same time patting his shoulder, "It is well that the same spirit is universal."

The mother and the daughters were now full of anxious inquiries, and more anxious I rose up, I perceived the maniac standing looks. Isabel spoke the least, as the love which is strongest and deepest, is always From her little Bible she began reading the most silent. It is enough to say that al, and of that kind which had become stronger from the interest which the pa-you can't shoot him now. Maybe you rents on both sides had taken in it. The would like to have another shot at him. been guessed at before this. It was to bid fifth of next December, at five o'clock in farewell to Isabel, the object of his first the afternoon." For myself, I can look love, and to the friends he had been often on death and sickness in all their frightful spent with them passed speedily away,-As he rose to depart, the father said, "my those, without shuddering, and weakness, blessing go with you." The mother gave and loss of courage, for whom "the golry had given her long before, and in the other, his hand, which had been promised with his heart. I have often thought, but perhaps it is a foolish superstition, when great danger or death awaits us, we are not unfrequently apprised of our fate. Either from a love of the marvellous, or because the case was really so, the latter I shall believe—when the story of Henry is told, it is said also, that in taking leave of Isabel, he pointed to the Bible and said, "It may be that I shall never return. That sacred book will be to you, Isabel, a itants of a town, rather in the interior of memorial of me. And Mary," he added, had among the nations of the earth"-but you have the turtle shell seal. Your fa- my thoughts continually recurred to the ther and mother have memento enough in price they cost us. I thought of parents the memory of the happy hours I have who locked forward to joy, but who went spent with them." From both he receivship, and from all the promise of being reas he left the house; and wiping them a- had ended in tears, and the desolation of

Early the next morning was the sound of the roll-call heard on the plain. There est expectations-and amidst all my rethe same time adding to his son: "Henry, with the former. When lastly comes the But to the youthful spirits who were to be a man and do your country honour, or third, claiming admission as a member of Constantly for sale, by the hundred, dozen,

with the family in the evening devotion.

was busy preparation-fathers superinten- ed off. They were watched till they were bench with the rest.

ed by his being called within to attend up-My story will be mostly confined to two on another guest. My attention was how- ing any thing by way of illustration. ever quickly taken up in watching the conduct of a female, who that moment entered the yard, with a book under her arm, talking incoherently to herself. I could not but observe in her general appearance many marks of earlier beauty, which was now faded away. In particular, her dark eye, and hair still black, and a set of perfect teeth, though age had left wrinkles on her forehead, were too striking to pass unnoticed. She looked me in the face with a wild stare, and passing on, conferred the same compliment on my horse, and then left the yard. The landlord returned, and as he had taken some interest in my curiosity, to learn what he could so easily relate, began to speak of the same "But he was shot-two others with him. It was a melancholy time when they were neral when we buried them." After a moment's pause he continued, "But our bu-The mother followed him to the door, rying yard is near by-if you think you Squire's ears, he continued, "better as their graves." As may be supposed, I accompanied my host in his proposed walk Scarcely had we left the yard of the

ry visited the night before his march. She In the other family just alluded to, the is the last of her family, and of his no one survives." "But, my friend," said I, leave you to conjecture-and of other inher conduct, and are not so much struck with her. Wherever she goes, she takes seen without it. But here is our grave of the mounds, which years before had warriors. With the stone by the grave of Henry, I was interested, and was earnest to decipher what was its inscription. But little of what was once legible could then be discovered. The moss had grown rubbing, his name only, and "aged twenty" "in the cause of his country," were all I could make out. Just behind me, as by the wall, over which we had entered portions from the interesting account there given of the raising of Lazarus. Then closing the book she cried "He is dead, would like to have another shot at him. somewhat of danger-but I cannot look on

was full of what I had seen and heard. I tried to reason on the blessings of free institutions, and the glory of a free land. I was musing on the "name and praise we ed a parting token of affection and friend- ed and with sorrow resting on their gray hairs. I thought of blighted affection, and way as he thought of his duty-he hasten- the heart, and the ruins of the mind. ed on, and reached home in time to join thought of the morning beaming with promise,-and the despair and wretchedness which sometimes succeed our brightwho will order all things for the wisest and best of purposes. As for "his judgments,"

finding out." Christian Register. GERMAN APOLOGUE. - Three individuals die, and successively present themselves at the gates of Heaven. The first knocks and demands admittance of St. Peter, say ing, "I am a true Evangelic Lutheran Christian from Wittenberg." "Sit down without, on yonder bench," was the reply. The next states, he is of the Reformed Calvinistic Church of Geneva, and St. form that gallant band no discouraging else let me never see your face again." the Holy Apostolic Catholic Church of or single, at the GARDINER BOOKSTORE.

On a sudden apding-mothers, anxious that their sons out of sight, and till the last sound of the pears to them the Divinity with all its mighty attributes; and the three, moved Thus much had I gathered from an inhad occasion to stop, not many years ago. when instantly Heaven's gates fly open, questions, and domestics eager to give While standing at the door, engaged in and hand in hand they enter.—There apconversation, we were suddenly interrupt- pears to me a beauty in this conception, which I should fear to impair by attempt-

Ed. London Examiner.

LIST OF AGENTS. MAINE.
Augusta, John Read. Anson, Hon. J. Collins, P. M. Bath, N. Swasey. Buckfield, Capt. A. Parsons. Belfast, Benjamin Eells. Berwick, N. Hobbs, Esq. Brunswick, J. McLellan, P. M. Bowdoinham, H. Sampson. Canton, Hon. C. Holland, P. M. China, Thomas Burrill, Esq. Camden, Joshua Dillingham. Castine, N. Wilson. Dresden, J. B. Bridge. Dexter, James Jumper, Esq. Eddington, S. Stockwell. Eastport, Joshua Hinckley. Freeport, Joseph Mitchell. Falmouth, Charles Wait. Farmington, Col. C. Savage. Farmington Falls, J. P. Dillingham, P. M. Greene, L. R.bbins, Esq. P. M. Hiram, A. Spring, Esq. Hallowell, S. Locke, Esq. Lewiston, D. Read, Esq. P. M. Livermore, Rev. Geo. Bates. Minot, W. H. Woodbury, Esq. P. M. Norway, Ichabod Bartlett. Norridgewock, W. S. Wheeler. Poland, Jabez True, P. M. Palermo, S. Buffum. Portland, Rev. R. Streeter. Readfield, J. & G. Smith. Turner, Col. C. Clark. Union, E. Cobb. Unity, D. Whitmore, P. M. Waterford, N. Howe, Esq. Waterville, Rev. S. Cobb. Winthrop, John A. Pitts. Wayne, Allen Wing, Esq. Wiscasset, Capt. B. Neal.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Dover, Samuel B. Stevens. Exeter, Col. J. Burleigh, P. M. Portsmouth, John Bennett.

MASSACHUSETTS. Charlestown, Rev. W. Balfour. Greenwich, Warren P. Wing, Esq. P. M. Haverhill, Rev. T. G. Farnsworth. Marlboro', Ephraim Drury. Plymouth, W. Brown, Esq. P. M. Salem, T. Newhall. Troy, S. Pitman, P. M.

NOTICE!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his riends, both Agents and Patrons, especially, n this State, that all who are in ARREARS for the "CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER," will find t to their advantage to adjust their accounts. previous to the 15th of April next. Printer must have pay, for his hard work, and

R. STREETER. Portland, Jan. 24, 1827.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, AND PAPER HANGINGS,

P. SHELDON,

AT THE GARDINER BOOKSTORE, AT THE GARDINER BOOKSTORE,

COMPLETE assortment of SCHOOL and
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membered. Tears rolled down his cheeks the early whispers of tenderness, which ral meaning of the words everlasting, eter-SABINE'S REVIEW of Balfour's first

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ATELY received by the subscriber, who in-tends keeping the article for sale during the of NEW LIME. ALSO, SEA SAND.

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M. BURNS.

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Gardiner, Jan. 5 1827.

LIFE OF MURRAY.

LIFE OF MURRAY.

BOWEN & CUSHING have it in contemplation to publish a second edition of the life of Rev. John Murray, the first preacher of Universalism in America. This work is out of print, and at the solicitation of many of their friends, and from the inquiries that have been made for it, they are induced to undertake the publication, if a sufficient number of subscribets can be obtained to warrant success. The work is so well known, that it will need no further recommendation.

They purpose to print in neat duodecimo size, on good paper, to contain about 350 pages, for one dol-

good paper, to contain about 350 pages, for one dollar and twenty-five cents, bound, or one dollar in obards.

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Gardiner, January 5.

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business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For the terms of insurance application may be made to the Agent, who is anthorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

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Gardiner, January 5, 1827.

FOR SALE,

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BY M. SPRINGER, JR.

THE Compiler of this abridgment claims, for his production no peculiar excellence above other abridgments, which have already been published. As, however, several gentlemen of eminent literary acquirements have expressed an opinion that the Abridged Syntax of Murray's Grammar, as it has been usually published, is deficient in that variety and extent, which is necessary for learners in common schools, an attempt has been made in this edition to remedy the defect. How far he object has been accomplished, will be determined by an enlightened Public.

Gardiner, January 1. Gardiner, January 1.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

KENNEREC SS. TAKEN on execution, and will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 17th day of February nextat 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at McLellans Tavern, in Gar-

ALL the right in equity of redeeming, which Benjamin Mender has in and to a certain lot of land situated in Gardiner aforesaid, on both sides of the Brunswick road, (so called) and bounded as follows, namely. Southerly by the North line of the town of Richmond, Westerly by the Cohosce-Contre stream, Northerly by land formerly occupied by Levi Knox, and Easterly by land formerly owned by Mr. Spear, and being the same on which said Meader now lives, containing about 60 acres, together with the buildings thereon standing.

JESSE JEWETT, Dep. Sheriff.

Gardiner, Jan. 19.

Gardiner, Jan. 19. SHERIFF'S SALE.

KENNEREC. SS. Taken on Execution, and will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, on Saturday the tenth day of February next, at one o'clock, afternoon, at McLellans tavern in Gar-

A LL the right in Equity of redeeming, which ALEXANDER G. Cox has in, and to a certain lot of land situated on Bowmans-point (so called) in Hallowell, on the West side of the road leading from Hallowell village to Gardiner and bounded as follows, viz. South by E. Marshalls, west and north by the Widow Springer's land containing about one fourth of an acre, together with the buildings there-JESSE JEWETT, Dep. Sheriff Gardiner, Jan. 5, 1827.

Chemical Embrocation,—or WHITWELL'S ORIGINAL OPODELDOC. Treble the strength of the hard kind.

(FBEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ED) This article is now, beyond all dispute, considered by every Physician of extensive practice in the U. States, as the best known external remedy in all cases of Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbress, Stiffness of the Neck or Limbs, Chibblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c.

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Certificates have been received, sufficient to fill a column of a paper. A few only, of the first respectability are attached to the directions—samons which is one from a Physician of the highest grade in Europe or America. in Europe or America. No one circumstance can more fully prove the value and great demand for this Medicine, than

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Gardiner, January 5, 1887.

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